Serial No. 10/511.495

Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

- (Currently Amended) A system for piercing dermal tissue, the system comprising a skin-piercing element configured for penetrating into dermal tissue; at least one electrical outer skin pressure contact; and
- a meter configured for measuring an electrical characteristic existent between the <u>skin-piercing</u> [skin piercing] element and the at least one electrical <u>outer skin pressure</u> contact <u>through the dermal tissue that is indicative of dermal tissue penetration depth by the skinpiercing element</u> when the system is in use.

Canceled

Canceled

- 4. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 1, wherein the meter is configured to measure an electrical characteristic between the skin-piercing element and the at least one electrical <u>outer skin pressure</u> contact that is indicative of a stability of dermal tissue penetration by the skin-piercing element.
- 5. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 1, wherein the meter is configured to measure an electrical characteristic between the skin-piercing element and the at least one electrical <u>outer skin pressure</u> contact that is indicative of dermal tissue penetration residence time by the skin-piercing element.
- (Currently Amended) The system of claim 1, wherein the electrical characteristic is
 the electrical resistance between the skin-piercing element and the at least one electrical <u>outer</u>
 <u>skin pressure</u> contact.

- (Currently Amended) The system of claim 1, wherein the electrical characteristic is
 the electrical impedance between the skin-piercing element and the at least one electrical
 outer skin pressure contact.
- 8. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 1, wherein the at least one electrical <u>outer skin pressure</u> contact includes a first electrical contact and a second electrical contact.
- (Original) The system of claim 8, wherein the meter is further configured for measuring an electrical characteristic existent between the first and second electrical contacts.
- 10. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 1, wherein the meter includes a pressure/contact ring and the at least one electrical <u>outer skin pressure</u> contact is integrated with the pressure/contact ring.
- (Original) The system of claim 1, wherein the skin-piercing element is a microneedle.
- 12. (Original) The system of claim 11, wherein the micro-needle is a component of an integrated micro-needle and biosensor medical device.
- (Currently Amended) A system for piercing dermal tissue, the system comprising a skin-piercing element <u>configured for penetrating into dermal tissue</u>;
 - a first electrical outer skin pressure contact:
 - a second electrical outer skin pressure contact; and
- a meter configured for measuring an electrical characteristic existent between the <u>skin-piercing</u> [skin piercing] element and the first and second electrical contacts <u>through the</u> <u>dermal tissue that is indicative of dermal tissue penetration depth by the skin-piercing</u> <u>element</u> when the system is in use.

- 14. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 13, wherein the electrical characteristic is the electrical impedance between the skin-piercing element and both of the first and second electrical outer skin pressure contacts.
- 15. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 13, wherein the meter includes a pressure/contact ring and the first and second electrical <u>outer skin pressure</u> contacts are integrated with the pressure/contact ring.
- (Original) The system of claim 13, wherein the skin-piercing element is a microneedle.
- 17. (Original) The system of claim 16, wherein the micro-needle is a component of an integrated micro-needle and biosensor medical device.
- Canceled.
- 19. (Currently Amended) A method for piercing dermal tissue comprising: contacting dermal tissue with at least one electrical <u>outer skin pressure</u> contact; and inserting a skin-piercing element into the dermal tissue while measuring an electrical characteristic existent between the skin-piercing element and the at least one electrical <u>outer skin pressure</u> contact through the dermal tissue that is an indicator of dermal tissue <u>penetration depth by the skin-piercing element</u>, thereby penetrating <u>into</u> the dermal tissue.
- 20. (Original) The method of claim 19 further including the step of presenting a user with an indicator of a dermal tissue penetration depth of the skin-piercing element, said indicator being based on the measured electrical characteristic.
- 21. (Original) The method of claim 19 further including the step of presenting a user with an indicator of a dermal tissue penetration stability of the skin-piercing element, said indicator being based on the measured electrical characteristic.

- 22. (Original) The method of claim 19 further including the step of presenting a user with an indicator of dermal tissue penetration residence time of the skin-piercing element, said indicator being based on the measured electrical characteristic.
- (Original) The method of claim 19, wherein the inserting step includes inserting a
 micro-needle skin-piercing element.
- 24. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 19, wherein the inserting step includes inserting a micro-needle of an integrated micro[n]-needle and biosensor medical device.
- 25. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 19, wherein the inserting step further involves measuring the electrical characteristic prior to contact between the skin-piercing element and the dermal tissue, when the skin-piercing element has contacted the dermal tissue and when the skin-piercing element has penetrated into the dermal tissue.
- (Original) The method of claim 19, wherein the measuring is accomplished by applying a current in the range of 1mA to 10 mA.
- 27. (Original) The method of claim 19, wherein the measuring is accomplished using a potential frequency in the range of 10 KHz to 1 MHz, where the low end of the frequency prevents user discomfort and the high end of the frequency minimizes stray capacitance from being measured.